THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

Vol. XII. GETTYSBURG, (Pa.) WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1828. No. 13.

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ADAMS
DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ADDRESS

To the People of Pennsylvania.

HAVING discharged the duties we were deputed to perform, we proceed to give to you, our constituents, and fellow-citizens, some account of the motives and reasons which have governed us. We frankly tell you at the outset, that our object is to persuade you to adopt our opinions and to act and vote with us. Do not, therefore, array yourselves against what we may fairly urge. Listen to us patiently; well consider what we offer; and be influenced by the facts and arguments we present. We have no particular interest in the question before us. We have no motive but of a public, and, we trust, of a patriotic, character. We have no interest other than that which appertains to us as citizens, who love their country and are proud of her political institutions; who pride themselves in the enjoyment of the abundant blessings of religious and civil liberty, and are truly and sincerely anxious to preserve to themselves and for their children, the rich inheritance which has descended to them as fruits of the valor and patriotism of the founders of the republic.

Our principal business was the formation of an Electoral Ticket friendly to the re-election of the present President of the U. States. That duty is performed, and the names selected are submitted, in the confident hope and firm belief, that they will secure a majority of the votes of the people of Pennsylvania. The names on the ticket are those of men generally known to you as of sound principles, as faithful public agents and as worthy members of society. We invite you to compare their characters, and their public services, with those of any other ticket which may be presented for your suffrages. Name by name, we fear no competition; as to public and private worth we shrink from no comparison. To such men your suffrages may be safely entrusted. They have most of them had good opportunities to ascertain who are the ablest statesmen, the most capable and the most experienced; whose principles are the soundest; whose policy is the best. They all, as with one voice, unite in favor of John Quincy Adams:—for them, therefore, as your agents, we ask your suffrages that they may bestow the vote of Pennsylvania on him who sedulously pursues, with unhesitating and unabating zeal, that system which has long been the favorite policy of Pennsylvania, and which has so won the affections, & advanced the interests, of our fellow-citizens, that it is now truly, and emphatically, known as the American System.

For the Presidency there are two candidates; John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson. It is not probable that any other candidate will be offered.—One or other of these gentlemen is destined to be declared President of the U. States on the 4th of March, 1829. Our election for electors will take place next October. Two tickets will be submitted. One in favor of Mr. Adams and the other of Gen. Jackson. For one, or the other, of those tickets it is your duty to vote: and, we pray you, do your duty. When such a question as the present is pending, and when the choice may be determined by a single vote, it is the plain republican obligation of every citizen to go to the polls. Examine the question well; there is time enough deliberately to make up your minds, but when you have determined, exercise the right of suffrage in favor of him whom you prefer. In this state all have a right to vote; we have no privileges for "freeholders," as was, on motion of Gen. Jackson, incorporated into the constitution of Tennessee.

The lives of Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson are before the public; and, we will not, to use the language of the Governor of Pennsylvania, "wastefully diminish the stock of our national reputation by detracting from the distinguished individual reputations of which it is composed." We therefore pass over the many, and deep offences, and powerful objections, which are urged against Gen. Jackson, as reasons why he never should have been proposed as chief Magistrate. We could have wished, for his own fame's sake, that injudicious friends and interested office-seekers had never given birth to that strict inquiry which has been instituted into the conduct and character of General Jackson; an inquiry which has caused the novel and extraordinary occurrence of the appointment of a committee of thirty-eight, whose duty it is made to defend him from the various charges adduced against him: If he had not become a candidate, the world would have remained ignorant of some of the most flagrant acts of disobedience of positive orders, in a military officer,—the most daring violations of our constitutions and laws and state sovereignties, & the most signal triumphs of the military, over the civil authority, which have ever blurred the page of our history—the cruel, wanton and illegal putting to death of the six Militia-men;—the outrageous attack upon the Bentons;—the shooting of Dickinson,—the contemplated violation of the sanctuary of the senate, averted by our gallant Decatur—the recorded protest against the principles and policy of Washington;—these and a multitude of other offences would have remained in oblivion, shrouded in darkness, instead of being freshly called up to dim the renown of one of the boldest and bravest of our country's warriors. We would that the sun of glory which shone brilliantly around him on the plains of N. Orleans, should have been permitted to have set in its fullest splendor, and not to go down amidst dark and crimson clouds. Anxiously and earnestly as we deprecate the elevation of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, yet no language, on the part of his followers, no fears for our country, shall tempt us, to say more to his disparagement than a feeling sense of duty may impose: even in remonstrance our language shall be as mild and respectful as truth, and the occasion will permit. Those who desire to read of the vices and crimes imputed to him, must turn to other commentators than us. We would defeat his election, but still would gladly hail him as one who has done the state much service in the field. The objections we would chiefly urge are not so much the deeds he has done; the infirmities of his temper: or the violence of his passions: but his want of qualifications, his total unfitness for the station, to which he aspires, and the unprincipled Opposition into whose arms he must, of necessity, throw himself for support. We would cling to that which we know to be safe, profitable and honorable, but we shrink at the thought of casting the glorious destinies of our country headlong over a precipice beneath which all is gloom and darkness.

No man of judgment and character, however bitter and vehement his opposition, has had the hardihood to deny that Mr. Adams is highly gifted, has the necessary acquirements, and is eminently qualified to discharge the arduous duties which appertain to the office of President of the U. States. For 30 years he has been employed in the public service, by Gen. Washington and his successors, in civil stations, of such a nature as were best calculated to make him intimately acquainted with the institutions, the political relations, and the commercial interests, of his country. His sphere of action has ever been in the cabinet; he has never sought military distinctions. His object has been the preservation of peace, and the advancement of the prosperity of the nation. In the discharge of such duties, he labors with an intensity and assiduity unsurpassed. He makes no pretension to military knowledge or experience, and does not aspire after the distinctions for which such knowledge and experience would qualify him. It is not known that, on any occasion, he has violated the laws, disregarded the provisions of the constitution, or shed the blood of his fellow-citizens. As a citizen, a man and a public functionary, his life has been exemplary.

No man of judgment & character, however slavish his devotion to Gen. Jackson, has undertaken to attempt to shew that *he* has that disciplined mind, those indispensable acquirements and qualifications which have heretofore distinguished, and which the peace and happiness of the country require, should continue to distinguish—the Chief Magistrate of these U. States. The only man who ever approached such a task was his friend and biographer, and he was, however unwillingly, obliged to admit, that from a sense of his own unfitness and want of capacity, Gen. Jackson *had resigned every civil office he ever held*. His sphere of action is the field of battle. It is only in such scenes he can be useful to his country or seen to advantage. If we wanted a military commander, he would have claims and qualifications. As a civil Magistrate, his whole life proves he has none. Either from ignorance or temperament, he has, on various occasions, violated the most sacred laws and the constitution of his country, imbrued his hands in the blood of his fellow-citizens, and ordered to a public death those who had bravely devoted themselves to the defence of their country, and to whom he ought to have been a protector.

An attempt is made to induce a belief that Gen. Jackson is the Democratic candidate; the object of this attempt is palpable. From this groundless assumption, we appeal, not to your prejudices or your passions, but to facts and arguments, the truth and force of which you are as able to test as we are who submit them.

If this assumption were well founded this convention would never have assembled: a large portion of its members are known to the people of Pennsylvania, as men who have always been contending for the principles and the men, of the democratic party. It is because they feel persuaded that these men, and these principles, would be endangered, by the election of Gen. Jackson, that they have consented to leave their business, and as representatives of the opinions of their neighbors and friends, to assemble together and solemnly appeal to their fellow citizens, against the elevation to the chief MAGISTRACY of a man whose claim is wholly military, and the attempt to elevate whom induced the venerable Patriarch of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson, "more to doubt of the stability of our Republican institutions than any event which had occurred since the revolution."

You know, fellow-citizens, that the most violent federalists, and federal newspapers, in this state, and the U. States, are among the most ardent advocates of the election of Gen. Jackson. It is right it should be so. July 4th, 1827, an oration was delivered at Nashville, by Andrew Hay, Esq. before Gen. Jackson, and a large assembly of his friends. This oration was, by their request, published, and in it, among other things of a similar nature, in reference to the pending Presidential election, it is said, "the high minded Federalists, *of the Hamilton School*, will not be against us." To the people of Pennsylvania it is not necessary to say "the high minded federalists, *of the Hamilton School*, are Timothy Pickering, James Ross and other Jackson men, whose principles of government approximate more nearly to monarchy than those of any other body of men known in the U. S. These are the Politicians most confidently relied upon to elevate Gen. Jackson; yet there are men in Pennsylvania, who do not scruple to talk of him as a democrat, and as the democratic candidate. Those who desire what they call a strong government: those who would give privileges to the rich and withhold rights from the poor: these are among the most clamorous advocates for the election of Gen. Jackson; who, to do him justice, leaves nothing undone to attain the object of his ambition.

It is not necessary to go back, for the purpose of exhibiting Gen. Jackson's aristocratic votes in the formation of the constitution of Tennessee. These are facts of record on the journals of the convention of that state. We ask attention however, to other evidences of a more recent date, to the last positive declarations on this subject, which we have from the pen of Gen. Jackson himself. In his letters to Mr. Monroe, in 1816–17: Gen. Jackson thus lays down his political doctrines, and thus gives his advice to the President elect: "Every thing depends upon the selection of your *ministry*, in every selection *party feelings should be avoided. Now is the time to* EXTERMINATE *that* MONSTER PARTY SPIRIT. The chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation, should NEVER indulge in *party feelings: consult no party in your choice*."

These are the words, and in the order in which they stand, in the letters addressed by Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, and published in 1823 under the authority and revision of his friend and biographer, Major Eaton.

Every political party is presumed to be founded on, and governed by certain principles, on the security of which they ask public confidence. *Parties* are governed by *Principles*, *Factions* by *Men*. The Democratic party has at all times professed to believe that its governing principles were those which, if acted upon, were best adapted to preserve the rights and ensure the happiness of the people; and the Freedom, Sovereignty and Independence of the country; and, consequently, that the men who entertained its principles are those best calculated to hold station and office, and exercise the functions of government, in consonance with the constitution. Acting upon this belief, they have zealously contended in favor of the elevation of men, of their own party, to fill the highest offices of the government, and they have uniformly expected, from the members of their party, when elevated, as Presidents, or Governors, that, in their selections for office, they would select men of the same party with themselves. Such have at all times been the avowed principles of the Democratic party, and upon those principles the most distinguished and popular men of that party have always acted.

Is it not then as clear as light that the doctrine laid down by Gen. Jackson, in the extracts we have given, is not the doctrine either professed, or acted upon, by the Democratic party? Gen. Jackson, in the most express and positive terms, disclaims and denounces Party as a *Monster*, which ought to be exterminated. How then can *he* be a *party* candidate? As the Democratic party was, at the time he wrote, and for a long time before had been, the dominant party; and as it was a member of the Federal party whom General Jackson was laboring to have taken into the "ministry" of President Monroe, it was the Democratic party which Gen. Jackson hoped would not be consulted or its feelings indulged; *it* was the party which he desired to have exterminated. Would it not be most unnatural for *that* party to select *him* as its candidate? To wish to elevate to the highest authority, the very man who had insidiously made war upon it—even a war of extermination. Parties, like individuals, may commit suicide; we, however, rely with entire confidence on the intelligence and virtue of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, to save it from the guilt of so foul a crime.

It is a necessary and important inquiry, fellow citizens, to ascertain what we are to have in the room of Party? What, in its place, is to be the passport to office? What, to its exclusion, is to be the test to prove men qualified for official stations? This criterion we are left to infer, and we may safely infer it from the conduct and character of Gen. Jackson, as well as those who act as leaders of his party. *It* is to be, DEVOTION TO AN INDIVIDUAL!!

So early as the year 1823, in "an address to the *people of Pennsylvania*, by the Jackson committee of correspondence for the city and county of Philadelphia," and signed by eleven distinguished Jackson names, we find the following passage. "The supporters of the Hero of Orleans, hold FIDELITY TO HIM, UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, AS PARAMOUNT TO EVERY CONSIDERATION; because they identify their adherence to HIM with the love of liberty and their devotion to their country.—TO HIM they have plighted their faith; *to* HIM *will they remain true, &c.*

This convention do not feel called upon to descant upon language so plainly and powerfully indicative of the worship of and devotion to an individual.—They may, however, be permitted to remark, that such was the language held by the Romans to Julius Cæsar, when his horse's hoofs were wet with the blood of his fellow citizens. Such was the language of Englishmen to Oliver Cromwell, and of Frenchmen to Napoleon Bonaparte! What was the consequence of such abject flattery to military officers? You all know, fellow citizens, it stains the page of History; it was the enslavement of their country! Do we vainly hope to be exempted, under the same circumstances, from the fate of other men and other nations?

If party is to have no influence with Gen. Jackson in his selections for office, what remains but personal predilections? How are personal favors to be obtained? How, but by "holding fidelity to him *under all circumstances*," as the first of duties; as paramount to *every other* consideration?" The manifestation of these slavish principles is painfully obvious throughout our state and union. The robes of Democracy and Federalism are laid aside, and the followers of the Military candidate, every where, muster together and come forth as "JACKSON MEN." These are novel and dangerous signs of the times, and imperatively call upon us to be vigilant to preserve from pollution the sacred charters of our country.

Shall we examine, yet further, where the doctrine of personal devotion will carry us, at the expense of principle?—July 4th, 1827, an oration was delivered, at Vauxhall Garden, Philadelphia, before the democratic friends of Gen. Jackson, by an orator of their own selection. On that occasion, it was proclaimed that the reins of government belonged of right to them; that federalists were to be seen "*with pleasure, any where, except in power*." "I would say to them," said the the Jackson orator of the day, "as a political party, excuse us, *your* day has passed, *ours* has arrived; yours *was the reign of terror*." Here fellow citizens, in the month of July 1827, the whole federal party, without an exception, was denounced, and told to stand aside as unworthy of any office. Mark the practical illustration of this general prescription; not as you will find, so much however of any party, as of *anti-Jackson* men; of all who will not fall down and worship the Image they have set up.

In September, of the same year, 3 months after the above sentiments had been hailed with loud cheers, these same Jackson men selected for their candidate for congress, one of those they had just before denounced, a federalist "of the reign of terror;" and they called him the "Jackson people's candidate." For this conduct they were thus strangely complimented, in a Jackson Federal Gazette of the day: "they," the Jackson Democrats, *have offered up ALL their old professions*, on their country's altar, in nominating *a federalist* for *their* representative in the national Legislature. What GREATER sacrifice could they make of old *party* feelings than to nominate AN OLD PARTY OPPONENT for the *highest* office in the gift of the citizens of Philadelphia? They, the Jackson men, do not require him to desert *his old name*; or to desert *his old friends*; [devotion to the cause of Gen. Jackson is all they require] and yet *they come forward in a body, and nominate him and will most cordially support him*."

Such, fellow citizens, are the remarkable inconsistencies into which men are inevitably betrayed when they desert the standard of principle and rally under that of an individual. It would ill become us to point to what has been the consequences, to other countries, where the chief Magistrate knew no rule by which to select his officers, but that of personal devotion. Turn to the page of history and ponder on what has befallen all countries, and all people, who have so far forgotten their own dignity and rights as to permit the civil authority to vest in a Military chieftain, whose ambition led him eagerly to seek after the station he has at length attained. How ardently, how untiringly General Jackson electioneered for the Presidency of the U. S. since the day after he complimented the present Chief Magistrate on his election, is in the knowledge of every citizen who peruses the newspapers—& who does not?

It is objected against Mr. Adams, that his father was President of the U. S., and that during his Presidency, laws of a most objectionable character were passed, and that the people ejected him from office. This is true, and among the signers to this address are many who were active in opposition to the re-election of the elder Adams; many who would not, now, shrink from the toil of an active political campaign, against the re-election of the son, if the same objections now lay against him, as formerly lay against his father. But is it so, fellow citizens? Are such objections in existence? We answer for you; and without the fear of contradiction, answer, No! It is in vain we look over the statute book for Alien and Sedition laws! They have no existence. Eight per cent. loans are not now required: money enough can be had for five per cent. but we do not want to borrow: we are fast paying off the little we owe, and a few years perseverance in our present policy, will leave us without any national debt. A national debt is no longer regarded as a national blessing; under a system of strict economy, we hope soon to see the debt extinguished, and, without any direct tax, to have a large surplus revenue from the national coffers to appropriate to Internal State Improvements. We know no-

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These are the words, and in the order in which they stand, in the letters addressed by Gen. Jackson to Mr. Monroe, and published in 1823 under the authority and revision of his friend and biographer, Major Eaton.

Every political party is presumed to be founded on, and governed by certain principles, on the security of which they ask public confidence. *Parties* are governed by *Principles*, *Factions* by *Men*. The Democratic party has at all times professed to believe that its governing principles were those which, if acted upon, were best adapted to preserve the rights and ensure the happiness of the people; and the Freedom, Sovereignty and Independence of the country; and, consequently, that the men who entertained its principles are those best calculated to hold station and office, and exercise the functions of government, in consonance with the constitution. Acting upon this belief, they have zealously contended in favor of the elevation of men, of their own party, to fill the highest offices of the government, and they have uniformly expected, from the members of their party, when elevated, as Presidents, or Governors, that, in their selections for office, they would select men of the same party with themselves. Such have at all times been the avowed principles of the Democratic party, and upon those principles the most distinguished and popular men of that party have always acted.

Is it not then as clear as light that the doctrine laid down by Gen. Jackson, in the extracts we have given, is not the doctrine either professed, or acted upon, by the Democratic party? Gen. Jackson, in the most express and positive terms, disclaims and denounces Party as a *Monster*, which ought to be exterminated. How then can *he* be a *party* candidate? As the Democratic party was, at the time he wrote, and for a long time before had been, the dominant party; and as it was a member of the Federal party whom General Jackson was laboring to have taken into the "ministry" of President Monroe, it was the Democratic party which Gen. Jackson hoped would not be consulted or its feelings indulged; *it* was the party which he desired to have exterminated. Would it not be most unnatural for *that* party to select *him* as its candidate? To wish to elevate to the highest authority, the very man who had insidiously made war upon it—even a war of extermination. Parties, like individuals, may commit suicide; we, however, rely with entire confidence on the intelligence and virtue of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, to save it from the guilt of so foul a crime.

It is a necessary and important inquiry, fellow citizens, to ascertain what we are to have in the room of Party? What, in its place, is to be the passport to office? What, to its exclusion, is to be the test to prove men qualified for official stations? This criterion we are left to infer, and we may safely infer it from the conduct and character of Gen. Jackson, as well as those who act as leaders of his party. *It* is to be, DEVOTION TO AN INDIVIDUAL!!

So early as the year 1823, in "an address to the *people of Pennsylvania*, by the Jackson committee of correspondence for the city and county of Philadelphia," and signed by eleven distinguished Jackson names, we find the following passage. "The supporters of the Hero of Orleans, hold FIDELITY TO HIM, UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, AS PARAMOUNT TO EVERY CONSIDERATION; because they identify their adherence to HIM with the love of liberty and their devotion to their country.—TO HIM they have plighted their faith; *to* HIM *will they remain true*, &c.

This convention do not feel called upon to descant upon language so plainly and powerfully indicative of the worship of and devotion to an individual.—They may, however, be permitted to remark, that such was the language held by the Romans to Julius Cæsar, when his horse's hoofs were wet with the blood of his fellow citizens. Such was the language of Englishmen to Oliver Cromwell, and of Frenchmen to Napoleon Bonaparte! What was the consequence of such abject flattery to military officers? You all know, fellow citizens, it stains the page of History; it was the enslavement of their country! Do we vainly hope to be exempted, under the same circumstances, from the fate of other men and other nations?

If party is to have no influence with Gen. Jackson in his selections for office, what remains but personal predilections? How are personal favors to be obtained? Why, but by "holding fidelity to him *under all circumstances*," as the first of duties, as paramount to *every other consideration*?" The manifestation of these slavish principles is painfully obtrusive throughout our state and union. The robes of Democracy and Federalism are laid aside, and the followers of the Military candidate, every where, muster together and come forth as "JACKSON MEN." These are novel and dangerous signs of the times, and imperatively call upon us to be vigilant to preserve from pollution the sacred charters of our country.

Shall we examine, yet further, where the doctrine of personal devotion will carry us, at the expense of principle?—July 4th, 1827, an oration was delivered, at Vauxhall Garden, Philadelphia, before the democratic friends of Gen. Jackson, by an orator of their own selection. On that occasion, it was proclaimed that the reins of government belonged of right to them; that federalists were to be seen "*with pleasure, any where, except in power.*" "I would say to them," said the the Jackson orator of the day, "as a political party, excuse us, *your* day has passed, *ours* has arrived: YOURS *was the reign of terror.*" Here fellow citizens, in the month of July 1827, the whole federal party, without an exception, was denounced, and told to stand aside as unworthy of any office. Mark the practical illustration of this general proscription; not as you will find, so much however of any party, as of *anti-Jackson* men; of all who will not fall down and worship the Image they have set up.

In September, of the same year, 3 months after the above sentiments had been hailed with loud cheers, these same Jackson men selected for their candidate for congress, one of those they had just before denounced, a federalist "of the reign of terror;" and they called him the "Jackson people's candidate." For this conduct they were thus strangely complimented, in a Jackson Federal Gazette of the day: "they," the Jackson Democrats, *have offered up ALL their old professions*, on their country's altar, in nominating *a federalist* for *their* representative in the national Legislature. What GREATER sacrifice could they make of old *party* feelings than to nominate AN OLD PARTY OPPONENT for the *highest* office in the gift of the citizens of Philadelphia? They, the Jackson men, do not require him to desert *his old name*; or to desert *his old friends*; [devotion to the cause of Gen. Jackson is all they require] and yet *they come forward in a body, and nominate him and will most cordially support him.*"

Such, fellow citizens, are the remarkable inconsistencies into which men are inevitably betrayed when they desert the standard of principle and rally under that of an individual. It would ill become us to point to what has been the consequences, to other countries, where the chief Magistrate knew no rule by which to select his officers, but that of personal devotion. Turn to the page of history and ponder on what has befallen all countries, and all people, who have so far forgotten their own dignity and rights as to permit the civil authority to vest in a Military chieftain, whose ambition led him eagerly to seek after the station he has at length attained. How ardently, how untiringly General Jackson electioneered for the Presidency of the U. S. since the day after he complimented the present Chief Magistrate on his election, is in the knowledge of every citizen who peruses the newspapers—& who does not?

It is objected against Mr. Adams, that his father was President of the U. S., and that during his Presidency, laws of a most objectionable character were passed, and that the people ejected him from office. This is true, and among the signers to this address are many who were active in opposition to the re-election of the elder Adams; many who would not, now, shrink from the toil of an active political campaign, against the re-election of the son, if the same objections now lay against him, as formerly lay against his father. But is it so, fellow citizens? Are such objections in existence? We answer for you; and without the fear of contradiction, answer, No! It is in vain we look over the statute book for Alien and Sedition laws! They have no existence. Eight per cent. loans are not now required: money enough can be had for five per cent. but we do not want to borrow; we are fast paying off the little we owe, and a few years perseverance in our present policy, will leave us without any national debt. A national debt is no longer regarded as a national blessing; under a system of strict economy, we hope soon to see the debt extinguished, and, without any direct tax, to have a large surplus revenue from the national coffers to appropriate to Internal State Improvements. We know no-

(Concluded on 4th page.)

AFRICAN COLONY.

Address of the Colonists to the Free People of Colour in the U. States.

The following, will doubtless be perused with very deep and general interest, especially by those to whom it is addressed. The opinions of this class of persons are becoming very favorable to Colonization; the number already anxious to emigrate exceeds the means possessed by the Society for their removal; and statements like those now communicated by the Colonists themselves, cannot fail to increase this number tenfold.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Monrovia, held at the Court-house on the 27th day of August, 1827, for the purpose of considering the expediency of uniting in an address to the colored people of the United States, JOHN H. FOLKS, Esq. in the chair—It was

Resolved, That a committee of four persons be appointed, to frame a circular address to be published in the U. States, for the better information of the people of color in that country respecting the state of this Colony, and the condition of the settlers—and

That Capt. James C. Barbour and F. Devany, W. L. Weaver, Esq. and the Rev. C. M. Waring and George R. McGill, be the committee to prepare, and report the said address, on Tuesday the 4th of Sept. next.

TUESDAY, Sept. 4, 1827.

The forenamed committee reported the following address, which was adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the U. States, and there published for the information of the colored people of that country.

(CIRCULAR.)

As much speculation and uncertainty continues to prevail among the people of color in the U. States, respecting our situation and prospects in Africa; and many misrepresentations have been put in circulation there, of a nature slanderous to *us*, and in their effects injurious to *them*; we feel it our duty, by a true statement of our circumstances, to endeavor to correct them.

The first consideration which caused our voluntary removal to this country, and the object which we still regard with the deepest concern, is liberty—liberty, in the sober, simple, but complete sense of the word—not a licentious liberty—nor a liberty without government—or which should place us without the restraint of salutary laws. But that liberty of speech, action, and conscience, which distinguishes the enfranchised citizens of a free state.—We did not enjoy that freedom in our native country: and, from causes, which, as respects ourselves, we shall soon forget forever, we were certain it was not there attainable for ourselves or our children. This, then, being the first object of our pursuit in coming to Africa, is probably the first subject on which you will ask for information.—And we must truly declare to you, that our expectations and hopes in this respect, have been realized. Our Constitution secures to us, so far as our condition allows, "all the rights and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of the U. States": and these rights and these privileges are ours. We are proprietors of the soil we live on; and possess the rights of freeholders. Our suffrages, &, what is of more importance, our sentiments and our opinions, have their due weight in the government we live under. Our laws are altogether our own: they grew out of our circumstances; are framed for our exclusive benefit, and administered either by officers of our own appointment, or such as possess our confidence. We have a judiciary, chosen from among ourselves; we serve as jurors in the trial of others; and are liable to be tried only by juries of our fellow-citizens, ourselves. We have all that is meant by *liberty of conscience*. The time and mode of worshipping God, as prescribed us in his word, and dictated by our conscience, we are not only free to follow, but are protected in following.

Forming a community of our own, in the land of our forefathers; having the commerce and soil and resources of the country at our disposal; we know nothing of that debasing inferiority with which our very color stamped us in America: there is nothing here to create the feeling on our part—nothing to cherish the feeling of superiority in the minds of foreigners who visit us. It is this moral emancipation—this liberation of the mind from worse than iron fetters, that repays us, ten thousand times over, for all that it has cost us, & makes us grateful to God and our American patrons for the happy change which has taken place in our situation. We are not so self-conceited as to rest satisfied with our improvement, either as regards our minds or our circumstances. We do not expect to remain stationary. Far from it. But we certainly feel ourselves for the first time, in a state to improve either to any purpose. The burden is gone from our shoulders: we now breathe & move freely—and know not (in surveying your present state) for which to pity you most, the empty name of liberty, which you endeavor to content yourselves with in a country that is not yours; or the delusion which makes you hope for ampler privileges in that country hereafter. Tell us; which is the white man, who, with a prudent regard to his own character, can associate with one of you on terms of equality? Ask *us*, which is the white man who would decline such association with one of our number whose intellectual and moral qualities are not an objection? To both these questions we unhesitatingly make the same answer:—There is no such white man.

We solicit none of you to emigrate to this country; for we know not who among you prefers rational independence, and the honest respect of his fellow-men, to that mental sloth and careless poverty, which you already possess, and your children will inherit after you in America. But if your views and aspirations rise a degree higher—if your minds are not so servile as your present condition—we can decide the question at once; and with confidence say, that you will bless the day, and your children after you, when you determined to become citizens of Liberia.

But we do not hold this language on the blessing of liberty, for the purpose of consoling ourselves for the sacrifice of health, or the suffering of want, in consequence of our removal to Africa. We enjoy health after a few months' residence in the country, as uniformly, and in as perfect a degree, as we possessed that blessing in our native country. And a distressing scarcity of provisions or any of the comforts of life, has for the last two years been entirely unknown, even to the poorest persons in the community. On these points there are, and have been, much misconception, and some malicious misrepresentations in the U. States.

We have nearly all suffered from sickness, and of the earliest emigrants, a large proportion fell in the arduous attempt to lay the foundation of the Colony. But are they the only persons whose lives have been lost in the cause of human liberty, or sacrificed to the welfare of their fellow men? Several out of every ship's company, have within the last four years been carried off by sickness, caused by the change of climate. And death occasionally takes a victim from our number, without any regard at all to the time of his residence in this country. But we never hoped by leaving America, to escape the common lot of mortals—the necessity of death, to which the just appointment of Heaven consigns us. But we do expect to live as long, and pass this life with as little sickness as yourselves.

The true character of the African climate is not well understood in other countries. Its inhabitants are as robust, as healthy, as long lived, to say the least, as those of any other country. Nothing like an epidemic has ever appeared in this Colony; nor can we learn from the natives, that the calamity of a sweeping sickness ever yet visited this part of the continent. But the change from a temperate to a tropical country is a great one—too great not to affect the health more or less—and in the cases of old people and very young children, it often causes death. In the early years of the Colony, want of good houses, the great fatigues, and dangers of the settlers, their irregular mode of living, and the hardships and discouragements they met with, greatly helped the other causes of sickness, which prevailed to an alarming extent, and was attended with great mortality. But we look to those times as to a season of trial long past, and nearly forgotten.—Our houses and circumstances are now comfortable—and for the last two or three years, not one person in forty from the middle & southern states, has died from the change of climate. The disastrous fate of the company of settlers who came out from Boston in the Brig Vine eighteen months ago, is an exception to the common lot of emigrants; and the causes of it ought to be explained. Those people left a cold region in the coldest part of winter, and arrived here in the hottest season of our year. Many of them were too old to have survived long in any country.—They most imprudently neglected the prescriptions of our very successful physician, the Rev. Lot Carey, who has great experience and great skill in the fevers of the country—and depended on medicines brought with them, which could not fail to prove injurious. And in consequence of all those unfortunate circumstances, their sufferings were severe and many died. But we are not apprehensive that a similar calamity will befall any future emigrants, except under similar disadvantages.

People now arriving, have comfortable houses to receive them; will enjoy the regular attendance of a physician in the slight sickness that may await them; will be surrounded and attended by healthy and happy people, who have lost the effects of the climate, who will encourage and fortify them against that despondency, which alone, has carried off several in the first years of the Colony.

But you may say, that even health and freedom, as good as they are, are still dearly paid for, when they cost you the common comforts of life, and expose your wives and children to famine and all the evils of want and poverty. We do not dispute the soundness of this conclusion neither—but we utterly deny that it has any application to the people of Liberia.

(Concluded next week.)

FOREIGN.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

Official advices from Mr. Stratford Canning had been received at the foreign office from Constantinople to the 5th of November, and non-official to the 10th. From the former we are given to understand that negotiations were still going on between the Allied Powers and the Porte. At that time all was quiet there, and the gloomy foreboding of those who had dreaded the massacre of the Franks at Pera, had been very happily relieved by the event. From the latter we learn that it was stated on the 7th, that a communication had been made by the Reis Effendi to the Ambassadors, informing them distinctly, that notwithstanding the events which had occurred at Navarino, the Sublime Porte would strictly observe the Law of Nations and take due care that their persons, and the lives of all christian residents should be respected—that with regard however, to the proposals of the Allies already submitted, they would require further consideration—and finally that a grand assemblage of the Divan would be held on the 11th to deliberate and decide upon them.

Letters from Smyrna to the 8th Nov. state that Admiral de Rigney was there with part of his squadron, and had taken with the ships of war of all the other nations, and with the consent of the Pacha, a position, which enabled him to protect the European merchants and the Franks, in case the Mussulmans population should be disposed to acts of violence towards them.—The Pacha however, maintained perfect order and all was tranquil.

At Constantinople the greatest activity prevailed in the arsenals to prepare for war. Orders have been sent to all the provinces to call upon the Mussulmans to defend their laws and their religion. The Imperial Palace at Adrianople was preparing to receive the Sultan, who will go there when he puts himself at the head of the army.—Troops and ammunition have been sent to Silistria to put the fortresses on the Danube in a state of defence. The principalities are given up as not capable of being defended.

From the Gazette de France, Nov. 29.

AUGSBURG, Nov. 19.

The Augsburg Gazette contains the following news, dated Constantinople, Nov. 7.

(By an extraordinary conveyance.)

"The Porte has taken a very strong resolution, and has therefore put a stop to all the uncertainties that had agitated that capitol for a week past. The catastrophe at Navarin was known in the Seraglio on the 29th, and so exasperated the Sultan that nobody dared to go near him for 12 hours. The Reis Effendi at length, on the 3d, sent for the Dragomans of the three powers, and appeared in a state of consternation which is not to be described. Without speaking to them of the consequences of the affair, he asked them the reason of such a breach of faith, and dismissed them, after giving an evasive answer, with forced composure, adding this remarkable declaration,—that the Porte deeply regretted having listened for a moment to the insinuations and the promises of the three Ambassadors,—that their presence at Constantinople was indifferent to the Porte,—that no advice would be given them either to go or stay,—that they were at liberty to determine what they should do; lastly, that the Sultan had resolved to break off all intercourse with them.

"Thus the Franks passed in the greatest alarm the two days during which the Mussulmans seemed to expect with impatience the resolution of their Sultan, who had convoked a great assembly of the Divan. This assembly was held at the Mufti's; and all the Ulemas—even those who are adverse to the new system—were summoned to attend it.—The result of the deliberations was anxiously expected at Pera. Yesterday at two o'clock nothing certain was yet known. But in the evening energetic measures were generally spoken of as having been the result of it.

"It is affirmed that all the treaties with the three Powers, France, England, and Russia, and especially the convention of Akerman, were declared null and void, that the Porte breaks off all negotiations with the Ambassadors of the three Powers, that it, however, considers them as under the protection of the law of nations, and that it intends to provide for their personal safety so long as they remain on the Turkish territory. This declaration has been communicated to M. d'Ottenfels.

It is now expected that a hatti-scheriff of the Sultan will be published, ordering all Mussulmans to take arms, and the standard of the Prophet to be displayed on St. Sophia to rally the faithful. It is recollected what this palladium effected eighteen months ago, at the destruction of the Janissaries, when it served to keep in check the enemies of the Sultan. At the moment when the Porte made this declaration, all imaginable precautions were taken for the safety of the Franks, and the guards were doubled at the gates of the Ambassadors. Hitherto every thing has remained tranquil. But the Franks, who have since been obliged by their business to go into the streets of the capitol, say that its appearance is so changed, that it is hardly to be known. The Turks are transported with joy at the resolution of their Sultan, and the approaching union of all Mussulmans.

It is natural that great apprehensions should be entertained, notwithstanding all the precautions that have been taken. People are anxious to see what will be done by the Ministers of the three Courts, who have continual conferences with M. d'Ottenfels, who is at present the protector of the Franks. It is said, that Mr. de Ribeaupierre has resolved to depart immediately. The hatti-scheriff, announcing the resolutions taken in the last Divan, is expected to appear to morrow. These resolutions appear, even to the Franks themselves, to be the only means of saving the Ottoman empire, provided the Sultan is able again to rally the Mussulmans. After the convention of the 6th July, the empire had hardly any alternative but the choice of a fall more or less remote.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.

On the 6th news was received at Constantinople that Fabviere supported by Lord Cochrane, had made a landing on the Isle of Scio, and that the Pacha and the Turks had been obliged to retire into the fort.

The news of this expedition, in which the Turks suspected the Allies of having taken part, arrived while the Divan was deliberating on the steps to be taken, in consequence of the events at Navarin, and it greatly increased the irritation already felt.

The Reis Effendi declared on the 9th, to the Dragomans of England, France and Russia, "That all intercourse between the Porte and the Representatives of the three Courts were suspended till the moment when it should be known whether they (the Courts) desisted from all interference in the affairs of Greece—whether his sublimity should receive an indemnity for the losses and damage caused by the destruction of his fleet—and whether he should receive satisfaction for the insult which had been offered him." This declaration produced on the 10th an answer from the Ambassadors, which is believed to contain the demand of their passports.

It was affirmed, that on the very day when the Turkish decleration was made to the Dragomans of the Allied Courts, the Reis Effendi caused a note to be delivered to the Austrian Internuncio, in which the Porte, protesting its desire to remain at peace with the Allied Powers, notwithstanding the affair at Navarin, requested the mediation of Austria.—It was said that the conditions fixed by the Porte for this reconciliation with the powers, appeared of such a nature that they would not be accepted.

PENNSYLV'A LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.

State Legislature.—Nothing of particular interest has occurred since our last. In the House of Representatives a committee has been engaged in the investigation of the concerns of the Harrisburg and Middletown turnpike road company. In the Senate, the committee appointed to make investigations touching the conduct of the trustees and faculty of Dickinson college, have been, for the three last days, laboriously employed in the examination of witnesses.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Kelley made a detailed report with regard to a uniform system of education, accompanied by a bill, the features whereof will be presented in our next.

Petitions pour into both Houses, and our reporter says he would not be much wrong by heading each day's proceedings in the House of Representatives thus:—Petitions were this morning presented for the following, among many other objects, to wit,—for increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, so that they may decide summarily in cases of assault and battery, affrays, &c.—for the incorporation of the Sunday School Union, and against it—that money may be appropriated for the purpose of promoting the emigration of the free people of color to Liberia—for repealing the auction duties on domestic manufactures of cotton & wool—for an appropriation to Madison college, in Fayette county—for establishing a consolidated district of the Supreme court at Harrisburg—for and against dividing counties, and attaching parts of one county to another—for state roads innumerable—for new banks in the city and county of Philadelphia, in Downingtown, Coatesville and Pottsville—for a mode of obtaining damages from the Conestoga navigation company—against the dams proposed to be thrown into the Susquehanna by the canal commissioners—for extending the Pennsylvania canal from Middletown to Columbia; and a rail road thence to Philadelphia—for an appropriation to the road from the White Horse tavern, on the top of the Allegheny mountain, to the flats of Grave creek, &c.——This to be sure makes a delectable olio.

JAN. 24.

State Legislature.—The investigation with regard to Dickinson college, before a committee of the Senate, was postponed on Saturday last, to be resumed on Monday the 4th of February. On account of some differences in the committee, of which we know not the particulars, Mr. Ogle, the chairman, asked the senate to excuse him from further service in that capacity, and he was excused.

A letter addressed to the speaker of the house, by Mr. Peter Keller, of Harrisburg, on Tuesday, complains of abusive language being applied to him by Mr. Huling, a member of the house, and of a committee appointed to investigate the concerns of the Harrisburg and Millerstown turnpike road, while he (Keller) was giving his testimony on oath, before that committee. No order has been taken on the complaint, because of the absence of Mr. Huling, who is attending the Mifflin court.—Yesterday, in order to ascertain the opinion of the House as to the proper disposition of the letter, Mr. Rahn moved to place it on the Journal. Mr. Evans, of Fayette, gave reasons considered by the house satisfactory, for placing the substance of the letter on the Journal, and a direction to that effect was given accordingly.

The Baltimore and Ohio rail road company bill passed a second reading, yesterday, in the senate. The 9th section, authorising a subscription to the stock on the part of this state, was negatived.

A joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Lehman, passed the house yesterday, by which the co-operation of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee, is requested in procuring the construction of a breakwater in the Delaware Bay. The poor laws bill, of the city of Philadelphia and districts, is on a second reading in the house.

Har. Chron.

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The following bill was reported in the Senate, by Mr. KELLEY:

An act to provide a fund in support of a general system of education in Pennsylvania.

Whereas in a free government like ours, where all men are born with equal rights, and where merit, ability and intelligence, are the true sources of distinction and promotion, it is essential to the preservation of the principles upon which this government is founded, that intelligence of mind, that a cultivation of the understanding, and the means of education should not be limited to the few, but as far as is practicable, should be offered to all. To effect which (in accordance with our constitutional injunction,) much may be done by the appropriation of the proceeds of a specific fund in aid of education. Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.* That the purchase money due to this commonwealth, from unpatented lands, be appropriated to the support of a general system of education, throughout this commonwealth, and shall be called "the School Fund," the interest or income of the fund so created, to be apportioned and distributed among the several counties of this state, and to such as may be erected hereafter, in such manner as shall be hereafter provided by law.

SECT. 2. That the auditor general, secretary of the commonwealth, and state treasurer, for the time being, shall be a board of commissioners of the School Fund. And the said commissioners shall on the first Monday in January and July, in each and every year, draw their warrant on the state treasurer, for all monies then in the treasury received in payment of land.

SECT. 3. That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners, as soon as they shall have drawn any money as aforesaid from the treasury, to invest it in some productive stock, and also to invest in like manner the interest thereon, as fast as received. And it shall also be the duty of the said commissioners, in the month of January in each year, to communicate to the general assembly, a particular statement of the situation and amount of the said school fund.

—

North Ark.—This was the largest vessel ever built—length, 547 feet—breadth, 91 do.—height, 51½ do.—tonnage, 91,062.

From the Boston Statesman.

THE ALPINE HORN.

"This instrument is constructed of the bark of the cherry tree and conveys sound to a great distance. The shepherd who dwells highest on the Alps, the moment the last sunbeam is on the summit, takes his horn and calls aloud "Praised be the Lord." Every echo catches it: every voice on the hills repeats the name of God, and every knee is bent in prayer. After their pure worship in the open air, the simple shepherds with their families retire to the rest of innocence."

Day fades apace; its broad red glow
Went up from all the vales below,
And, like a flash of lightning sprung
From Alp to hoary Alp, and flung
A momentary crimson streak
On every snow-wreathed mountain-peak.
Dark are the clouds that late were roll'd
In red and purple, green and gold;
Even Jura takes a deeper blue,
And all the hills their cold gray hue;
All save Mont Blanc;—the King of day
Still lingers on his icy hills,
And throws his last and brightest ray
In farewell to the King of hills.

Hush! 'tis a sweet and solemn sound
Floats downward on the clear cold air,
And happy voices waft it round,
And grateful hearts are framed to prayer;
'Prais'd be the Lord!' thine are the days
When storms the mountain cottage blanch;
Thine vintage time; thine hand upstays
The snow wreath and the avalanche.
'Prais'd be the Lord!' it echoes round,—
Nor one eternal Alp is mute!
And distant cities catch the sound,
Like the low breathing of a flute.
'Praised be the Lord!' fear not to sleep,—
His eye shall see; his hand shall keep

Prizes! Prizes!! Prizes!!!

THE public are respectfully reminded, that the 36th Class Union Canal LOTTERY draws on *Wednesday next, the 23d inst.*

CAPITAL PRIZE $25,000!

Which may be had for $10.

Only think of that—"$25,000 for $10!"

☞A few Tickets and Shares are yet for Sale at

DILL'S,

South Baltimore-street, next door to B. Gilbert's Tavern—where those who would wish to have some of the *Fish* to be caught on that day, are invited to call and buy a *Hook*.

Jan. 16. 2t

TRIAL LIST.

JANUARY TERM, 1828.

Elizabeth Yetts	vs	John & Susan'h Bear.
Jacob Fissell	vs	Abraham Trostle.
Samuel Deardorff	vs	Jacob Hildebrand.
Peter Stem	vs	George Oyster.
Lewis Sell's Adm'r.	vs	Andrew Hull.
Sophia Esseck	vs	Myers & Deardorff.
Hinsch & Wierman	vs	Michael Buck, et al.
John Sarbaugh	vs	Abm. Diffendal.
Same	vs	David Diffendal.
Commonwealth	vs	George L. Shriver.
George Himes	vs	Jacobs, Huston, and Chronister.
Peter Culp & others	vs	Rife's Executors.
John Armstrong	vs	Wm M'Curdy.

Notice is hereby given

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

BARBARA GALT

LATE of Frederick county, Maryland, deceased, to wit: Abner Galt, Elizabeth, (intermarried with Michael Dysert,) Rebecca, (intermarried with Alexander Ewing,) and Polly, who was married to John Dysert [since dead,]—that an INQUEST will be held, on *Wednesday the 6th of February next*, on the premises, viz. on Two Lots of Ground, in Littles-town, Adams county, Pennsylvania, to make partition of the said land to and among the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff*.

Jan. 8. 5t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

Richard Kitchen,

deceased, to wit: on Stephen Kitchen, Mary Kitchen, Margaret, intermarried with Isaac Patterson, Joseph Kitchen, John Kitchen, Richard Kitchen, Peter Kitchen, Esther, intermarried with Isaac Bercaw, Henry Kitchen, Hannah Kitchen, Sarah Kitchen, Edward Kitchen and Abraham Kitchen, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, *on the fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept No. 1, of the Real Estate of said Richard Kitchen, deceased, should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Clerk*.

Dec. 18. tc

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Wednesday the 23d inst.* at the late residence of Mr. ANDREW WRAY, in Menallen township, Adams county, the following Property, viz.:

Horses and Colts, Cows and young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, 2 Waggons, Ploughs, Harrows, Horse-gears, Wind mill, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn by the bushel, together with a quantity of Farming Utensils, and other valuable Property, Clock and Case, Beds and Bedding, 10 or 15 tons of Hay, and a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. The terms of sale will be made known, and a credit given.

JAMES WRAY, } *Ex'rs.*
C. F. KEENER, }

Jan. 8. tv

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 2d of February next*, at 1 o'clock,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situate in Millers-Town, Adams county, adjoining lands of John M'Kesson and others, on which are erected

a 2-story Log Dwelling-

house, weather-boarded, with a Kitchen attached thereto—at present in the occupancy of Andrew Low.

☞If not sold on said day, it will be offered for Rent, for the term of one year from the 1st of April next.

JACOB BUSHEY.

Jan. 8. ts

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale on *Monday the 28th inst.* on the premises,

A Valuable FARM,

Late the property of *James Marsden*, deceased, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Cornelius Knight, Henry Hemler and others, containing about 160 Acres of Patented Land, with improvements.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

THOMAS STEPHENS,
One of the Executors.

Jan. 8. ts

☞If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year.

Land for Sale.

WILL be offered for Sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 30th day of January inst.*

A VALUABLE TRACT OF

PATENTED LAND,

late the Estate of LUDWICK WAGGONER, dec'd, containing 51¼ Acres, with the usual allowance, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Lockhart, John Kuhn and others, on which are erected a good Log Dwelling-House, and a double Log Barn and spring house, with several good springs on the place, and an excellent orchard of fruit trees; a proportionable quantity of meadow and woodland—the whole in good repair. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, clear of all incumbrance.—Attendance will be given and the terms made known by

GEORGE WAGGONER, } Heirs
LUDWICK SHEELY, }

Jan. 8. ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 26th day of January, inst.* on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Latimore township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Benjamin Bower, Abraham Rhode and others, containing about

80 ACRES,

more or less—about 25 Acres of which are in good Timber. The improvements are a

Log Dwelling-house,

two Barns, three wells of water, and Fruit Trees of various kinds. To be sold as the Estate of ANDREW BOWER, deceased—being that part which remains unaccepted at the valuation made thereof.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

JACOB BOWER, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clk.

Jan. 1. ts

WILLET C. OGILBY,

Attorney at Law,

HAS opened an Office in the room one door north of the Register's Office

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. *John Reed*, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and *Daniel Sheffer*, and *Wm. M'Clean*, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, & to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 28th of January next*—

Notice is hereby given

to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices, and to that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Gettysburg, the twenty-fifth day of December, A. D. 1827.

PHILIP HEAGY, SHERIFF.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. M'Clean, Esqrs. Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

CONRAD FIDLER,

deceased, viz. on John Fidler and Catharine Fidler, whose share is assigned to Henry Myers, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, on the *Fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Clerk*.

Dec. 26. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

Henry Spangler,

deceased, to wit: on Henry, Abraham, Gabriel, John, Rudolph, Mary, intermarried with George Boon, and Susanna Spangler, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, *on the fourth Monday of January next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, should not be sold agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 18. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

PAUL TROUP,

deceassd, to wit: on Abraham, John, George, Jacob, Paul, Henry, Catharine and Emanuel Troup, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, *on the fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 18. tc

A VERY COMPLETE

TWO HORSE

CARRIAGE,

For Sale. Inquire at this Office.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of

Jacob Harbaugh,

deceased, to wit: on Jacob Harbaugh, John Harbaugh, George Harbaugh, Elias Harbaugh, Mary Shriner, (formerly Harbaugh,) Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret, (intermarried with Henry Snyder,) Henry Harbaugh, his children, and Elizabeth Kolb; Julian, (intermarried with John Everard,) Catharine Harbaugh, Margaret Harbaugh, Mary Ann Harbaugh, and Daniel Harbaugh, the children and heirs of Yost Harbaugh, dec'd, one of the children of Jacob Harbaugh, dec'd, and Daniel Hoover, Margaret Hoover, Rachel, (intermarried with Peter Kelenberger,) Sophia Hoover, the children and heirs at law of Susanna, one of the children of the said Jacob Harbaugh, deceased—or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, *on the fourth Monday of January next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Clerk.*

Dec. 18. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-sixth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, before Daniel Sheffer & William M'Clean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives o

Margaret Williamson,

deceased, viz: The children of Francis Cassat, dec'd, David, Peter, Francis, Dennis, Bernard, Sarah, Maria, and Elizabeth Cassat; the children of David Cassat, dec'd, Hannah, intermarried with Thomas B. Coleman, David, Sarah, and Isabella Cassat; the children of Peter Cassat, dec'd, Susanna, Peter, and Alexander Cassat; the children of Dennis Cassat, dec'd, Robert and Mary Cassat; Jacob Cassat, Ida Brinkerhoff, and Polly, intermarried with Peter Hulick; or the guardians of such of them as are minors, to be & appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, *on the fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Cl'k.

Dec. 26. tc

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM,

SITUATE in Hamiltonban township, Adams County, adjoining lands of David Byers, Wm. M'Clellan and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches

Of Patented Land, on which are a Dwelling-house, part log and part stone, a new stone bank Barn, a good Spring, with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. ☞A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase without viewing the Farm, which will be shewn by

DAVID WILSON,
One mile from the premises.

Dec. 11. tf

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpl'nt township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, deceased, Robert Galbreath and others, containing 191 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a large two-story

Brick Dwelling-house,

with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop and Waggon-shed, with an Orchard, &c.; a good Spring. There are about 16 acres of Meadow, and 70 of good Timber.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, sen. Gettysburg, or Dan'l Longenecker, Straban township. The property will be shewn by Frederick Hoffman, on the premises.

MARTIN KELLER.

July 24. tf

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, price 10 cents,

A PAMPHLET, entitled

Drunkenness excludes from Heaven,

A Discourse on 1st Cor. vi. 10—By D. M'Conaughy, A. M. Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation, Gettysburg. Oct. 2

ONLY 14,190 TICKETS!

Union Canal LOTTERY,

THIRTY-SIXTH CLASS,

To be drawn on the 23d of January inst.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of	$25,000	$25,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,110	2,110
5	1,000	5,000
5	600	3,000
5	400	2,000
39	100	3,900
39	80	3,120
39	60	2,340
39	50	1,950
39	40	1,560
78	30	2,340
312	20	6,440
4446	10	44,460

5,051 prizes, amounting to $113,520

☞Those who are anxious to have a supply of the "*Needful*," are invited to call at

DILL'S OFFICE,

South Baltimore-street, next door to B. Gilbert's Tavern.

Where can be had a great variety of Lucky Numbers.

Whole Ticket,	$10	Quarter,	$2 50
Half do.	5	Tenth,	1 00

Prize Tickets in all authorised Lotteries taken in payment for Tickets—and all Lottery information given gratis. Clubs liberally dealt with.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1. td

Drawing of the 35th Class Union Canal Lottery,

15 33 8 34 30 5

TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that his

CLOVER MILL,

Situate one and an half miles west of Littles-Town, is now ready for work. The Mill being made upon an entirely *new and improved plan*, persons taking their Clover-seed there, may rest assured of having the most made of it, and the Seed made perfectly clean. Waggons arriving, will at all times be unloaded immediately, and work done with despatch.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Dec. 18. tf

Tract Depository.

THE public is respectfully informed, that the Tract Society of Philadelphia has established a Depository at Gettysburg, in the shop of Mr. *Buehler*, Apothecary, where their interesting little publications can be had, at the Philadelphia prices, by Individuals or Auxiliary Societies.

Nov. 27. tf

COOKING STOVES.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Mr. Hughes' Furnace, a number of

COOKING STOVES

finished complete. The advantage of those Stoves, is the great saving of Wood—not requiring more than one-half the quantity that is necessary for an open fire.

Gettysburg, Dec. 4. tf

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Saturday the 26th day of January instant*, on the premises,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Miller, George Himes, George Saltzgiver and others, containing

89 Acres and 25 Perches,

(neat measure,) on which are erected a one-story

Stone House & Frame

BARN. There are on the premises about 9 acres of woodland, three good orchards, and 15 acres of meadow.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land,

adjoining lands of John Miller and John Albert, containing 1 acre and 143 perches, fronting on the road leading from Hunters-Town to Littles-Town, on which are erected a small

stone house & log stable.

The above lands will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. To be sold as the Estate of PETER VANDYKE, deceased. ☞Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

CORNELIUS LOTT, } Ex'rs
ALBERT VANDYKE, }

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clk.

Jan. 1 ts

The Sentinel.

GETTYSBURG, JAN. 30.

☞ A bill authorising the Governor to subscribe for *Thirty Thousand Dollars'* worth of Stock, in the Gettysburg and Hagers-Town Road, has passed the Senate by a large majority. It is now before the House, with a great probability of success.

☞ The Editor of the Compiler has, last week, reiterated the assertion, that the character of our Representative in Congress, Mr. WILSON, was, a few years ago, "shamefully traduced" thro' our columns. We would thank Mr. Lefever for the proof. An Editor from inattention, or want of proper examination, may make an incorrect assertion once, without his motives being impugned; but when, after a prompt denial by the accused, he reiterates the foundless charge, he lays himself open to the imputation of impure motive.—We have once before denied the charge. Mr. Lefever, without proof, reiterates it. Comment is needless.

We have published, this week, the Address of the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, in compliance with their request.

☞ A very interesting address from the Colonists at Liberia, in Africa, to their brethren of color in the U. States, will be found, in part, in this day's paper. Information is there communicated, which will be of general interest, not only to those to whom it is addressed, but to all who feel an interest in the success of the system, which, in our opinion, is the best yet devised, to remove from our borders the evils arising from Slavery. It is copied from the December No. of the African Repository, printed under the direction of the Managers of the American Colonization Society.

Jesse Miller, Esq. of Perry county, is the Jackson candidate for Senator, to represent Cumberland and Perry, in the room of A. Mahon, resigned. *Peter Ritner*, Esq. is the Adams candidate. The election was to take place yesterday. The Jackson majority being considerable in those counties, there is but little doubt of the election of the former gentleman.

A bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, which has been the subject of discussion for some time past, passed in the Senate of the U. States, on the 18th inst.—ayes 25—nays 16.

The Hon. *George Holcombe*, member of Congress from New Jersey, died at his residence in Allentown, N. J. on the 14th inst. The members of the H. of R. have resolved to wear crape on their arm for one month, as a mark of respect to his memory.

The Legislature of Delaware, which lately adjourned *sine die*, on account of not being able to choose a Speaker, it is expected, will not be convened until the time of the next regular session, November, 1828.

By a report from the Directors of the U. States' Mint, it appears that the coinage during the year 1827, amounted to $3,024,342 32, consisting of 9,097,845 pieces of coin, viz.:

Gold,	27,713 pieces;	making	$131,565
Silver,	6,712,400	do.	2,869,200
Copper,	2,357,732	do.	23,577
	9,097,845		$3,024,342

The whole coinage executed since the establishment of the Mint, amounts to $30,465,444 14½; consisting of 103,081,178 pieces of coin, viz:

Gold,	1,538,161 pieces;	making	$8,255,667
Silver,	47,289,086	do.	21,695,899
Cop'r.	54,153,931	do.	513,878
	103,081,178		$30,465,444

The number of surviving Revolutionary Officers is said not to exceed 230. Of these only three are field officers; about seventy captains—the residue lieutenants and ensigns.

It is estimated that there is consumed in the city of Philadelphia, 3000 barrels of Flour weekly, making 156,000 per annum.—The total receipt of Flour in that city for exportation and consumption, during the past year, is stated to be 428,517 barrels.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21.

Milesburg and Smethport Turnpike.—A bill authorising a subscription of $20,000 to the stock of this road, passed a third reading in the House of Representatives, on Friday. In the course of the debate upon it, Mr. Harrison, chairman of the committee of ways & means, stated that the money asked at this session, by petition, for making roads, &c. amounted to $139,000. The main argument used against the Milesburg and Smethport appropriation was, that the state was embarked in an extensive system of improvement by canals, and the state ought not to be diverted from this to accomplish minor objects. The bill was carried by a large majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the U. States and Sweden, concluded at Stockholm, on the 4th of July last, has been ratified by the Senate; and the Ratifications were exchanged in this City on the 18th inst., by the Secretary of State on the part of the U. S., and by Baron de Stackelberg, Charge d'Affaires of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, on the part of his government.

The House of Representatives refused yesterday to resolve itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, which was moved by Mr. ALEXANDER SMYTH, for the purpose of taking up his resolution to amend the Constitution. We perceive that most of the Opposition Members who were present voted for the motion; and had it prevailed, all the public business before the House would probably have been hung up for the next five or six weeks.

A great number of petitions were presented yesterday by the Representatives from the Northern States, praying for further protection for wool, woollen goods and various other articles of domestic growth and manufacture. Among them was a petition from Boston, presented by Mr. GORHAM, and which was signed by 4,259 citizens; there was also another from Vermont, presented by Mr. BUCK and signed by 800 farmers.

NATIONAL ROAD TO BUFFALO.

Mr. MERCER, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, made a report in relation to the construction of a National Road from the seat of General Government to the Northwestern frontiers of the States of Pennsylvania and New-York, accompanied by a bill for that purpose; which bill was twice read and committed.

Jan. 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the Revolutionary pensioners was taken up, and after some discussion was laid on the table. The consideration of the bill for continuing the Cumberland road, &c. was resumed, and, after considerable debate, it was ordered to a third reading by a vote 25 to 18.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. CHILTON, referring it to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the public officers, &c. was taken up; and after some discussion by Mr. BARNEY, Mr. BUCHANAN, and a few words from Mr. KREMER and Mr. McDUFFIE, was again postponed, in consequence of the lapse of the hour. The House then proceeded to the discussion of the bill for the relief of Marigny D'Auterive; when after a discussion in which Mr. BURGES, Mr. WEEMS, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. OWEN, Mr. GURLEY, and Mr. WHITTLESEY, took part, the question was taken on the amendment, which was carried—ayes 96, noes 92.

The bill was then ordered to be engrosed and read a third time to-day.

[This bill provides for the payment of between 2 and 300 dollars, for medical attendance, loss of service, and deterioration of a Slave belonging to Mr. D'Auterive, employed in the public service whilst the British were at New Orleans. The advocates of the bill went upon the ground, that a slave was as much the property of Mr. D'Auterive, as a cart and horse, compensation for the loss of which was also asked.—The National Intelligencer remarks:—"This decision, as far as it goes, indeed, is favorable to those rights and interests, in regard to which the People of the South are so peculiarly sensitive; though there were gentlemen even from that part of the country, in whose estimation the objections to the claim outweighed the arguments in its favor. The subject has given rise to a good deal of able debate; and it is satisfactory to observe, by a reference to the Yeas and Nays, that the division upon it was marked by neither geographical nor party lines." *Sent.*]

In the Legislature of N. YORK, on Wednesday last, Mr. EGERTON, from a Select Committee on the Governor's Message relative to the practice of duelling, made a long report, reprobating the practice in the strongest terms, and brought in a bill, declaring the killing a person in a duel, *murder*; sending a challenge a high misdemeanor—fourteen years in the State Prison; seconds, aids, and surgeons, to be fined $1,000, find sureties for good behaviour for five years, for ever incapacitated from holding any office, and, in case they cannot pay fine, to be imprisoned two years in the county jail. The report and bill were ordered to be printed.

Dreadful Occurrence.—On the evening of the 9th inst. about half past nine o'clock, the house of Mr. John Welling, near three miles from this village, took fire and was entirely consumed. All his children, four in number, perished in the flames. As is usual in occurrences of this kind, Mr. and Mrs. Welling were from home, on a visit to a friend's house, about ¾ of a mile distant. The house and younger children were left in charge of the eldest child, a little girl about eleven years of age; the children soon retired to bed, and left a large fire burning, which in a short time communicated to the wood-work near the fire place, and before assistance could be rendered, the three younger inmates were literally consumed by the fire; the eldest was rescued alive, but survived only a few hours.—*Ithica Journal.*

We learn from the Morristown (N. J.) Palladium, that three men were killed on Friday week, by the caving in of a bank of the canal between Dover and Suckasunny Plains. Two others were seriously injured.

The assessors of Washington county, Pa. have made a return of the Sheep within that district. They are as follows—full blooded, 7,466; mixed merino, 64,319; common, 62,294—total 134,079. In 1825, the whole number was 110,451—making an increase of 23,628.

Gaming and Suicide.—A letter from a gentleman in Paris, to his correspondent in England, dated Aug. 17, mentions, that on the day previous, the bodies of 4 individuals, who had committed suicide, were lying unburied in that city, and that the death of every one of them was occasioned by the passion of gaming. The Commissary of Police informed him that out of 3 or 400 suicides committed annually in Paris, seven eighths of the number might be attributed to the same cause.

The Steam Boat Superior, with the mail from N. Orleans for Mobile, burst her boiler in the Bay a few miles above Dauphin Island on the 30th ult. No persons were injured.

Suicide.—The Macon Telegraph states, that a young lady belonging to an adjoining county, of respectable connexions, had her affections, won & won only to be slighted, by a perfidious lover—with too much pride to sue for a breach of promise, and too much feeling to forget the injury—determined on self destruction. Accordingly, a few nights ago, she left the roof of her parents and threw herself into the current of the Towlaga.—Being missed by her friends her foot prints were traced to the fatal stream; and after diligent search, her body was found, composed in its last sleep, in the bed of the river—her cloak wrapped around her face, and clenched in her two hands across her breast. The remains were decently interred.—*Savannah Georgian.*

It is stated in the Hartford (Conn.) Mirror, that Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. who died a few days since at his seat in Roxbury, near Boston, aged 78, has left John Q. Adams, President of the U. S. no less than $400,000.

DIED,

On Saturday morning last, after a lingering illness, Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, of this borough, aged 19 years. Piety and exemplary conduct marked the life of the deceased—and his spirit departed, in a lively hope of a blissful immortality.

On the 5th inst. at Greencastle, Pa. Mr. SMITH GELVIN, recently of this borough.

THE NEXT

COTILLION PARTY

Will be held at Mr. Gourley's, on *Thursday Evening*, the 7th February.

THE COMMITTEE.

Jan. 29.

FOR RENT,

Either on the Shares, or for Cash,

For one or more years, from the 1st of April next,

MIDDLE CREEK

Woollen Factory,

In Liberty township, Adams county.—For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

HENRY KEAGY.

Jan. 29. tf

WARNING.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trespass upon the lands of the Subscriber—as he is determined to enforce the laws against all who are found so doing, without respect to persons.

THOMAS STEPHENS.

Reading township, Jan. 29. 3t

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Monday the 11th of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the late residence of DANIEL E. FAHNESTOCK, in the borough of Gettysburg, the following Property, viz.:

A STORE,

CONSISTING OF

Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Paints, Books, Glass & Queensware,

with a great variety of other Articles: Also, a variety of excellent Articles of

Household & Kitchen FURNITURE,

such as Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureau, Tables, Chairs, Carpeting, Stoves and Pipes, Looking-glasses, Tin Ware, Copper Kettles, Iron Pots, &c. &c.: Also, one

MILCH COW.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of *Daniel E. Fahnestock.*

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 29. ts

, Sale will continue from day to day, until all is sold.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to PUBLIC SALE, on *Monday the 25th day of February next*,

A LOT OF GROUND,

with the Improvements thereon erected, viz. a two-story

Log House & log Stable,

adjoining lots of John Criswell and an Alley, situate in Fairfield (Millerstown), Hamiltonban township, in said county. To be sold as the Estate of BARNABAS RILEY, deceased.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, on the premises, and terms made known by

A. MACK, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Cl'k.

Jan. 29. ts

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the

Administration Accounts

of the estates of the deceased persons herein named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for Confirmation and Allowance, on *Tuesday the 26th day of February next*, viz.:

The account of Alexander Mack, Administrator of the Estate of *Barnabas Riley*, deceased.

The further account of Jacob Bowers, Administrator of the Estate of *Peter Herner*, deceased.

The account of Joseph Rider, Executor of the Will of *Peter Oberbaugh*, deceased.

The account of John Brown, Administrator, with the will annexed, of *Susanna Crysher*, deceased.

The account of Isaac Armstrong, Administrator of the Estate of *Thomas Latta*, deceased.

The account of George Heagy, Executor of the Will of *Jacob Heagy*, deceased.

The account of James Barr, Executor of the Will of *Isabella Hunter*, deceased.

The account of David Horner, Executor of the Will of *Mary Horner*, deceased.

The account of William M'Curdy, Administrator of the Estate of *James M'Curdy*, deceased.

The account of David Newman, Executor of the Will of *John Sterner*, deceased.

The account of Lindsey Sturgeon, Administrator of the Estate of *Nancy Sturgeon*, deceased.

The account of William M'Clellan, Jr. Executor of the Will of *John Arendt*, deceased.

The account of William M'Clellan, Jr. Administrator of the Estate of *David Scott*, deceased.

The account of John Ehrhart, Executor of the Will of *Catharine Waggoner*, deceased.

The account of Henry Keagy, Administrator of the Estate of *Hugh Patterson*, deceased.

The further account of John Stuart, Administrator of the Estate of *Ebenezer Stuart*, deceased.

The account of Thomas Reed and Henry Martin, Administrators of the Estate of *John Martin*, deceased, who was the Administrator of the Estate of *Joseph Zimmerman*, deceased.

ALSO,

The Guardianship Account of Jacob Sherfigh, Guardian of *Catharine Pfoutz.*

The Guardianship Account of Daniel O'Blenis, late Guardian of *Robert I. Irvine.*

GEORGE ZIEGLER, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 29, 1828. 4t

ONLY 14,100 TICKETS!

Union Canal LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 1—for 1828.

To be drawn on the 13th of February.

THE SCHEME CONTAINS

1 prize of	$24,000	$24,000
1	6,000	6,000
1	3,000	3,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,110	2,110
5	1,000	5,000
5	600	3,000
5	400	2,000
39	100	3,900
39	80	3,120
39	60	2,340
39	50	1,950
39	40	1,560
78	30	2,340
312	20	6,240
4446	10	44,460

5,051 prizes, amounting to $113,520

☞ Those who are anxious to have a supply of the "*Needful*," are invited to call at

DILL'S OFFICE,

South Baltimore-street, next door to B. Gilbert's Tavern.

Where can be had a great variety of Lucky Numbers.

Whole Ticket,	$10	Quarter,	$2 50
Half do.	5	Tenth,	1 00

Prize Tickets in all authorised Lotteries taken in payment for Tickets—and all Lottery information given gratis. Clubs liberally dealt with.

Gettysburg, Jan. 29. td

Drawing of the 36th Class Union Canal Lottery,

17 37 29 14 45 20

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

PAUL TROUP,

deceased, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth; and, being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of said deceased, viz.:

On Abraham, John, George, Jacob, Paul, Henry, Catharine, and Emanuel Troup, or the Guardians of such of them as are minors, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on *the 26th day of February next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Jan. 29. 3t

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight—before Daniel Sheffer, and Wm. M'Clean, Esqrs. Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at a former Orphans' Court, on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

CONRAD FIDLER,

deceased, to appear at this Court, and accept or refuse to accept of the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth; and, being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court grant a Rule

On all the Heirs & Legal Representatives of said deceased, viz.

On John Fidler and Catharine Fidler, whose share is assigned to Henry Myers, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *26th day of February next*, to shew cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Clerk.*

Jan. 29. 3t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth—and they have appointed *Tuesday the 26th of February next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

HENRY SELL.

Jan. 29. 3t

[Concluded from 1st page.]

thing of a reign of terror; every man sits down under his own vine and his own fig tree, and there is none to make him afraid.

The present President of the U. S. did not rise to authority on the talents and public services, great as they were, of his father. No! he was elevated on account of his own personal talents and public services; and they must have been pre-eminently great to have borne him up against the flood of prejudice which obstructed his march to public confidence. He has never sought popularity through any other than its most legitimate channels;—his habits are studious; his time devoted to business, and his manners reserved. Matchless must have been the public services, unrivalled the talents, peerless and incomparable the devotion to the public weal, of him, whose virtues could so far have won the public esteem, and the public voice, as to have been by them sustained and borne up against such mountains of obstructions. Shall so talented, so virtuous, so patriotic a man, who has thus triumphed, be cast down without a cause and against all principle? We unhesitatingly and confidentially answer, he shall not. That public conviction of his worth, which, against powerful prejudices, has elevated him to the Chief Magistracy, will sustain him there, the period which has been consecrated by a Washington, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe; all of whom have borne ample testimony to the qualifications, principles and patriotism of John Q. Adams.

Every citizen knows the principles and policy of the present Administration; but, who knows what would be the principles and the policy of an administration selected by Gen. Jackson on the doctrines laid down in his letter to Mr. Monroe? There are, however, certain cardinal points of policy, in which Pennsylvania is deeply interested, on which we have had indications which speak in a voice not to be mistaken, as to what would be the course of policy of an administration made up of what are called Jackson men. We have their votes on record, and from the record, we can judge. We will take their latest votes and on the subject of all others most deeply and most generally affecting the interests of Pennsylvania. We take the proceedings in the last session in the more numerous branch of the national legislature on the bill designed to increase the protection on the growth and manufacture of *wool*. There are 24 states in the Union; wool is the product of 18 states. Three fourths of all the States, including the largest, in the Union, were interested in the Bill. The protection it proposed was far less than is afforded to *sugar*, which is grown but in 2 states; or to *cotton* which is grown in but 7 states. It passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 106 ayes to 95 noes. Let us analyse this vote to ascertain who were the friends and who were the enemies of this important bill. Of the 106 ayes, 96 were friendly to the administration. Of the 95 noes, 85 were opposition or Jackson men. From the state of N. York there were 5 noes —all oppositionalists. From Pennsylvania there were 7 noes, all Jackson men. From Ohio 1 noe, a Jackson man. From Kentucky 7 noes, 4 of them Jackson men. From Indiana 2 noes, both Jackson men.

The state of Virginia (with the exception of Mr. Johnston an administration man) S. Carolina, N. Carolina, Georgia, Lousiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama, nearly all Jackaon states, were *unanimous* in *opposition* to the bill. The states of Massachusetts (with the exception of Mr. Baylies, a Jackson man) Vermont, N. Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, N. Jersey, and Missouri, all administration States, were *unanimous* in *support* of the bill.

The Jackson men from the middle states, who had two years before, voted for heavy duties on cotton and sugar, products of the south, now refused to vote for lighter duties on wool, the produce of the farms of their own constituents. The Tennesseeans, who voted for the Tariff on cottons and sugars two years ago, now voted against the tariff on wool.

It has been proclaimed by one of the Jackson leaders in congress that "Gen. Jackson is a southern man, with southern feelings and southern interests!"—How far these feelings and interests influenced the vote on the woollens bill may easily be ascertained, by a slight examination of the above analysis.—How powerfully, how preponderatingly, they would influence the destinies of the Union, if unfortunately Gen. Jackson should become President of the U. States, may, from the above facts, be easily and certainly inferred. We flatter ourselves that Pennsylvania will study her own interests and promote her own prosperity by averting so heavy a calamity as a change in the policy of the nation would bring upon her.

In connection with the policy perseveringly fostered under the care of the present wise and patriotic administration of the General Government, it may not be unappropriate to invite your attention to the excellent management of the finances of the nation. There can be no better evidence of the fidelity of public agents, than the judicious management of the treasure committed to their care, so as to avoid taxation and pay off the public debt.

From the 4th of March, 1825, the date of the President's inauguration, to the 1st January, 1828, a period of two years and ten months, there has been paid, of the debt of the nation, a sum not exceeding sixteen and a quarter millions of dollars, so that there now only remains a public debt of not quite sixty nine millions of dollars, and there is a reduction of the annual interest to be paid, of about one million of dollars.

Nor in the same period has the administration neglected any measure which might tend still further to improve the condition of the finances and lessen the weight of the public burdens. In some of their efforts we are sorry to say, they have been thwarted by the opposition in Congress, to the great injury of the nation, for no other reason, that we have been able to discern, than the fear that a wise economical measure, adopted upon the suggestion of the head of the Treasury Department, and redounding to the benefit of the People, might do the administrators of the government some credit, and thus interfere with the schemes of a "combination," determined to destroy them, "tho' they should be as pure as the angels which surround the throne of God!"

On the 22d of December, 1825, the Secretary of the Treasury proposed, in his report, to borrow nine millions of dollars at an interest of five per cent. and with the money so borrowed, to pay off a debt of equal amount, bearing an interest of six per cent. Had the sum been thus borrowed, and there is no reason to doubt that it might have been, there would have been a saving of *two hundred and seventy thousand dollars* to the Public. But the committee of ways and means, with a Jackson chairman, rejected the proposition, and we go on paying six per cent. per annum, upon the debt not redeemed.

Again, in the annual report of December, 1826, the secretary recommended a similar operation for the debt of 16,000,000, then become redeemable, which would have produced a saving, in interest, of $320,000 to the public.—This too was rejected; and what makes it the more striking is, that the rejection, in both instances, took place at a period when, from the abundance of money, and the want of employment for it, the rate of interest was undergoing a reduction, in private concerns, and precisely the same sort of exchange was taking place, between individuals, which the secretary recommended for the public; that is to say, of 5 per cent. interest for 6 per cent. interest. He discovered in this a wise and patriotic disposition to administer the money concerns of the government, as a prudent man would manage his own, preserving his faith, but not paying more than was necessary. While these facts, taken from the official documents, demonstrate the watchful fidelity of those who are in authority, they equally, clearly prove that factious disregard to the public interest which characterizes the opposition in Congress.

The same sound principles which safely and honorably guide and govern men in their private conduct, and in the management of their personal concerns, will be found equally excellent and available to direct them in their public conduct and influence their public servants. Strict economy and the employment of fit and faithful agents are indispensable and as profitable in public, as in private, life.

The proprietor of a large farm, after many years, has acquired an intimate acquaintance with the nature of the soil, and the quality and quantity, and rotation of manures and crops it will bear and yield: and at length succeeded in getting his farm into such good heart, that, with as little expense as possible, it yields as much as it is capable of yielding. His income exceeds his expenditure; his family increases; he is wealthy and prosperous. In this happy state of things, certain persons, affecting an anxious solicitude for his welfare, insinuate that his superintendant and workmen are ignorant or unfaithful and extravagant; and do not manage the farm as it ought to be managed; and they recommend a new superintendant and workmen.

The proprietor, acquainted with the character of the person recommended replies:—"The person you recommend has shewn much zeal in the service of his employers and may be very useful; but not as a farmer. I know he is a most excellent captain of a ship. If I wanted a captain I would willingly take him. But he is no farmer, and I am satisfied with those I have. They know their duty and work very well. If I were to put my affairs into the hands of him you recommended, they would go to ruin, my land would be removed and my children despoiled of their inheritance. I am content and grateful for the blessings I enjoy and do not desire any change?"

Is not this, fellow-citizens, a true picture of the present condition of the U. States? If the owner of the farm was wise in retaining his old and well-tried servants, and in working his grounds in the manner in which he had got rich by working them, would it be wise in the people, the proprietors of the soil, of the U. States, to remove long-tried and competent public servants, to put, they know not whom, in their places; and at the head of the Government, a military officer, who has not only never shewn any talent for civil employment, but who has actually, from a sense of his own unfitness, resigned every civil station he ever held.

This we shall be told, and you will be told, is but a simple tale, & told in humble language; but is it not the truth, told in a language which we all understand. We are plain men and so are the people whom we address. All we hope, or expect, is, to have men at the head of the Government who are honest and capable, and faithful to the constitution. Men who will pursue that course of policy which has, to use the language of Gov. Shulze, caused "plenty to flow in upon us through every channel and a multiplication of the good things of this world every where to be found throughout Pennsylvania." This is what we desire, this is what we are solicitous to preserve. Our private happiness, our state pride, our duty as citizens of the Union and as members of the human family, unite to induce us not to endanger a stoppage of the streams which float wealth in upon us —not to hazard our precious political constitutions and thus, again to use the language of Gov. Shulze, to "shake the confidence of mankind in the competency of man for self-government."

There are those who confidently calculate on the vote of Pennsylvania for Gen. Jackson, in 1828, because he obtained it in 1824. This is a fallacious calculation. It is founded on treacherous and deceptive logic, and leads to false conclusions. In this convention are representatives from nearly all the counties in the state.

We have carefully compared our information as to the state of public opinion, and find it very different, indeed, from what it was four years ago. How could it be otherwise? Since that period circumstances have greatly changed, and so have opinions. A flood of light has been poured on the characters of the candidates. The dense prejudices which then overshadowed the name and the principles of Mr. Adams have been greatly dissipated. The men whom he selected, as his cabinet counsellors, were well calculated to inspire lofty hopes; and every hope, that had birth from their selection, has been fully realized. He has walked in the path which has been trodden by his predecessors, and the consequence has been the promotion of the general weal; the security of personal rights and the prosperity of the Union. "There is no good," says Gov. Shulze, "which Government can bestow, that we have not derived from it. There is scarcely an evil, which a Government can avert, which we have not escaped." Can any thing be more reasonable than that prejudices should be dissipated, and that attachment should grow up, for an administration which has proved itself thus deserving.

On the other hand, time has been shedding light on the character & conduct, temperament and state of knowledge of Gen. Jackson; and it has brought out, in full relief, deformities of the most painful kind; and disqualifying facts to an extent not apprehended. In 1824 the people of Pennsylvania knew little of Gen. Jackson, but that he had commanded at New-Orleans, and the troops under him had gained a glorious victory. Now, his whole life is before them, and while they find in it much to turn from, much to condemn, and much to grieve over, they find but little with which to shadow the enormities with which it abounds. We have no pleasure in reverting to these disclosures. We expose them, not to pain him, but to warn others. If we use a probe it is used with as much tenderness as is compatible with a cure. If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off and cast it from thee. It is better, it is more profitable, that one of thy members should perish than the whole body should be cast into the fire. Dear to us as are the trials and glories of New-Orleans, and the fame of the gallant soldier who commanded—yet it is better that he should be known as he is, and his qualifications justly estimated, than that he should be elevated to a station for which he is unfit, & like another ambitious Phæton, he should be permitted to seize reins he could not hold, and set fire to, and consume, our justly renowned, and most precious institutions of Government. The people of Pennsylvania now know General Jackson as he is; they are grateful for his services, but will not therefore lay their liberties, their rights, or their happiness, at his feet. They will put nothing to hazard; they will hold fast to that which they know to be good, & therefore will vote for that electoral ticket, the success of which will ensure to them the same wise councils, the same judicious course of policy and the same spirit of economy, which at present presides over the destinies of our happy country.

With sentiments of respect, we are your friends and fellow-citizens.

[Signed by all the Delegation.]

Orphans' Court SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county—Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Saturday the 16th day of February next,*

A TRACT OF

LIMESTONE LAND,

situate in Germany township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Sell, George Sherman's heirs, Dr. H. C. Wampler and others, containing

180 ACRES,

on which are erected

TWO LOG **HOUSES,**

log barn, a Saw-mill, spring-house and other out-houses; about 40 acres of said land are well covered with good timber, and about 20 acres of good meadow on said land. To be sold as the estate of JOHN PARR, deceased. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. of said day, on the premises. Terms of sale made known by

THOS. C. MILLER, *Adm'r.*

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Jan. 22. ts

A GREAT BARGAIN!

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold at Private Sale, the Property on which the Subscriber at present resides, 6 miles from Hagers-town, 6 from Williamsport, and near Huffer's mill and Conocheague creek—consisting of **30** Acres of Land, more or less, on which are a good *Dwelling-house, Fulling-Mill*, 50 by 24 feet, 2 stories high, in which the Fulling, Carding & Dyeing businesses are now carried on; with other improvements, and an excellent seat for Water Works of any kind, particularly for Iron Works, as, from indications, it is supposed there is an abundance of Ore on the premises, with a plentiful supply of Wood in the neighborhood. It is supposed that the Canal and Rail Road will run near this property. The terms will be accommodating.

JOHN GIBBONY.

Jan. 22. 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on *Saturday the 2d of February next*, at 1 o'clock,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situate in Millers-Town, Adams county, adjoining lands of John M'Kesson and others, on which are erected ***a 2-story Log Dwelling-***house, weather-boarded, with a Kitchen attached thereto—at present in the occupancy of Andrew Low.

☞If not sold on said day, it will be offered for Rent, for the term of one year from the 1st of April next.

JACOB BUSHEY.

Jan. 8. ts

Land for Sale.

WILL be offered for Sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on *Wednesday the 30th day of January inst.*

A VALUABLE TRACT OF

PATENTED LAND,

late the Estate of LUDWICK WAGGONER, dec'd, containing 51½ Acres, with the usual allowance, situate in Mount-pleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of James Lockhart, John Kuhn and others, on which are erected a good Log Dwelling-House and a double Log Barn and spring house, with several good springs on the place, and an excellent orchard of fruit trees; a proportionable quantity of meadow and wood-land—the whole in good repair. Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, M. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser, clear of all incumbrance.—Attendance will be given and the terms made known by

GEORGE WAGGONER, } Heirs
LUDWICK SHEELY, }

Jan. 8. ts

WILLET C. OGILBY.
Attorney at Law.

HAS opened an Office in the room one door north of the Register's Office.

Gettysburg, Sept. 18. tf

Notice is hereby given
To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

BARBARA GALT,

LATE of Frederick county, Maryland, deceased, to wit: Abner Galt, Elizabeth, (intermarried with Michael Dysert,) Rebecca, (intermarried with Alexander Ewing,) and Polly, who was married to John Dysert [since dead,]—that an INQUEST will be held, on *Wednesday the 6th of February next*, on the premises, viz. on Two Lots of Ground, in Littles-town, Adams county, Pennsylvania, to make partition of the said land to and among the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the whole, undivided, according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 8. 5t

TO FARMERS.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Public, that his

CLOVER MILL,

Situate one and an half miles west of Littles-Town, is now ready for work. The Mill being made upon an entirely *new and improved plan*, persons taking their Clover-seed there, may rest assured of having the most made of it, and the Seed made perfectly clean. Waggons arriving, will at all times be unloaded immediately, and work done with despatch.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Dec. 18. tf

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE FARM,

SITUATE in Hamiltonban township, Adams County, adjoining lands of David Byers, Wm. M'Clellan and others, containing

173 Acres and 63 Perches

Of Patented Land, on which are a Dwelling-house, part log and part stone, a new stone bank Barn, a good Spring, with a sufficient quantity of Meadow and Timber-land. ☞A further description is thought unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase without viewing the Farm, which will be shewn by

DAVID WILSON,

One mile from the premises.

Dec. 11. tf

FOR SALE.
A Valuable FARM,

SITUATE in Mountpl'nt township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, deceased, Robert Galbreath and others, containing 191 ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a large two-story

Brick Dwelling-house,

with a brick Back Building, log Barn, log Stable, Blacksmith shop and Waggon-shed, with an Orchard, &c.; a good Spring. There are about 16 acres of Meadow, and 70 of good Timber.

The terms, which will be moderate, can be ascertained on application to John Hersh, sen. Gettysburg, or Dan'l Longenecker, Straban township. The property will be shewn by Frederick Hoffman, on the premises.

MARTIN KELLER.

July 24. tf

A VERY COMPLETE

TWO HORSE

CARRIAGE,

For Sale. Inquire at this Office.

Tract Depository.

THE public is respectfully informed, that the Tract Society of Philadelphia has established a Depository at Gettysburg, in the shop of Mr. *Buehler*, Apothecary, where their interesting little publications can be had, at the Philadelphia prices, by Individuals or Auxiliary Societies.

Nov. 27. tf

COOKING STOVES.

M. C. CLARKSON,

HAS just received from Mr. Hughes' Furnace, a number of

COOKING STOVES

finished complete. The advantage of those Stoves, is the great saving of Wood—not requiring more than one-half the quantity that is necessary for an open fire.

Gettysburg, Dec. 4. tf

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, price 10 cents,

A PAMPHLET, entitled

Drunkenness excludes from Heaven,

A Discourse on 1st Cor. vi. 10—by D. M[illegible], A. M. Pastor of the Presbyterian Congregation, [illegible].

Oct. 9.